

FURNITURE.

THOMPSON BROS.
626 KANSAS AVE.
617-619 QUINCY ST.
INGERSOLL
INGERSOLL

Says he believes in "the religion of good clothes,"—of good things in general, a comfortable home, comfortably furnished. We are not to conclude from this expression that he believes in the extravagance of living beyond one's income. He simply echoes a Shakespearean sentiment. "Costly thy habit as thy purse can buy. For the apparel oft proclaims the man." The furnishing, particularly the furniture, "oft proclaims" your taste. The utility of good furniture, its refining influence, its elevating tendencies is as much a part of the education of the family as that which directly ministers to the development of the intellectual faculties. Two, three or more pieces of not necessarily costly furniture, but that which is strictly meritorious, bearing the stamp of style, of solidity, free from all suspicion of shoddiness, is of more worth, of more real satisfaction than roomfuls of poverty stricken, forlorn looking furniture caricatures, which in a moment of temporary aberration of the mind and under the merric influence of the "bargain" idea you were induced to buy. Good furniture, reasonably priced, the sort that will not call words of apology to your lips, the kind that lends an expression of quiet refinement to your house, which appeals to your good taste and reflects good judgment of selection—this is the kind of furniture we have a plenty of, and which it is economical to buy and a pleasure to us to sell.

CHAMBER SUITES.

Ranging in price from \$25, \$35, \$45 and \$55, will buy patterns that one-third more money would not have bought four years ago. It is not that the suites are less pleasing now than at that time. It is because the spirit of progress and invention has urged the manufacturers to use newer machinery and more advanced method in the production of furniture that these conditions exist. Although these really remarkable low prices are manifest to all judges of reliable furniture, the reduction has not been at the expense of the suits. There is an exhibition of better construction, better ornamentation, better style in all respects than in former years. It seems scarcely credible that as low prices as those above quoted can long exist on durable full polished, and in the higher priced suites remarkably elegant and so seldom secured by those actively engaged in "life's battle," are not luxuries, but necessities of the best kind in the modern well furnished home. They were luxuries when they cost from \$75 to \$150, but at \$30 and \$40, our prices, they are a desirable acquisition. Other leather upholstered rockers are \$9, \$12 and \$25 apiece. New rockers, in fact all kinds of new furniture, are almost daily arriving.



TURKISH CHAIRS.

And rockers, big with the rich promise of wholesome and inviting restfulness, fulfilling this promise in every respect, inviting and yielding the repose so needed and so seldom secured by those actively engaged in "life's battle," are not luxuries, but necessities of the best kind in the modern well furnished home. They were luxuries when they cost from \$75 to \$150, but at \$30 and \$40, our prices, they are a desirable acquisition. Other leather upholstered rockers are \$9, \$12 and \$25 apiece. New rockers, in fact all kinds of new furniture, are almost daily arriving.



ODD CHAIRS.

Some of them so unique as to almost border on the fantastic; designed for use in the reception hall or room posed for picturesque effect in an unusual corner of the room or placed in any manner good taste suggests are among the new things. They are in wicker, oak, mahogany and birch they make splendid wedding presents.

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EXPOSED DR. HUME.

The spiritualistic "Entertainment" at the Topeka Opera House last night. The Grand last night succeeded in capturing a two hundred dollar house. Dr. Alexander Hume and Miss Kate Fox were not in the best of humor when it was over, and all on account of a young man J. C. Fulton, from North Topeka, who was too curious for any use.

He was on the stage as one of the committee, and proceeded to "expose" the doctor with considerable enthusiasm. It became monotonous after awhile, and Fulton says the doctor threatened to brain him with a chair if he didn't quit looking over the railing of his spirit cabinet. It was lots of fun for the audience. As a matter of fact the entertainment was a fake, and the doctor advertised to do lots of things that he didn't even attempt on the stage. The "seance" consisted simply of a lot of Herman's old tricks poorly done.

UNION PACIFIC ROUTE.

\$5.50 St. Louis and Return—\$2.00 Kansas City and Return.

FOR PRIESTS PALLAS PARADE, KANSAS CITY, OCT. 2, 1894.

The Union Pacific will sell tickets, Kansas City and return, \$2.00. Special train will leave Kansas City after parade is over.

Go to Kansas City by the Union Pacific and return on special train after Priests of Pallas parade is over.

A. M. FULLER, City Agent.

Five trains daily to Kansas City by the Santa Fe, and special train returning after Priests of Pallas parade, October 2. Round trip \$2 and tickets good on any train from October 1 to 8.

Science of the Christ.

Mrs. Morgan's regular open meeting will occur at her residence, 719 Quincy street, Tuesday evening, Oct. 2, at 8 o'clock. All cordially invited.

WON BRIDE AND BANK.

How Young Mr. Labouchere Rose to Embrace.

In 1832 Mr. Labouchere, a relative of the present member of parliament of that name, was clerk in the banking house of Hope of Amsterdam. One day he was sent by his patrons to Mr. Baring, the celebrated London banker, and displayed in the affair so much ability as to entirely win the esteem and confidence of the English banker.

"Faith," said Labouchere one day to Baring, "your daughter is a charming creature. I wish I could persuade you to give me her hand."

"Young man, you are joking, for seriously you must allow that Miss Baring could never become the wife of a simple clerk."

"But," said Labouchere, "if I were in partnership with Mr. Hope?"

"Oh, that would be quite a different thing; that would entirely make up for all other deficiencies."

Returning to Amsterdam, Labouchere said to his patron:

"You must take me into partnership."

"My young friend, how can you think of such a thing? It is impossible. You are without fortune, and—"

"But, if I became the son-in-law of Mr. Baring?"

"In that case the affair would soon be settled, and so you have my word."

Fortified with these two promises, Labouchere returned to England and two months after married Miss Baring, because Mr. Hope had promised to take him into partnership and he became allied to the house of Hope on the strength of that promise of marriage.

Field-snakes entered largely into popular medicines a hundred years ago, and for many years viper's fat was used as an embrocation. Even to the present day, in country parts there may be found people who believe that snake oil is good for a bruise, just as there are thousands who are firmly convinced that cat-skins will cure rheumatism.

TOO LATE TO CLASSIFY.

FOR SALE—New cider barrels 119 north Quincy between 1st and Crane.

WANTED—A stout boy, Apply at Crawford building, corner of Fifth and Jackson streets, at 3 o'clock tomorrow (Tuesday) morning.

If there's anything good, we have it.

THE MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

What's The Latest?

Why Those New Golf Capes

That Came This Morning.

The Newest Materials, The Newest Linings, Very "Swell," Very Desirable.

THE MILLS, FLOWER, ADAMS CO.

NEWS OF KANSAS.

A Large Elevator Destroyed by Fire at Olathe.

Several Thousand Bushels of Wheat Were Consumed.

OTHER STATE NEWS.

B. P. Waggener Refuses to Run for Representative.

OLATHE, Oct. 1.—The elevator of J. B. Ward of Gardner, this county, with its contents was burned at an early hour Sunday morning. Several thousand bushels of grain were in the elevator and there was but little insurance on the elevator building or its contents. Mr. Ward had just put in a new boiler and remodeled his building preparatory to beginning business tomorrow morning upon a large scale. The loss will probably reach \$10,000 and will be severely felt by Mr. Ward, as well as the entire country, in the loss of a ready market for its grain.

THE CLYDE MATTOX REWARD.

The Contestants For It Will Have to Cite Authorities.

WICHITA, Oct. 1.—Judge Reed announced that he would require the different attorneys for the contestants who claimed the Clyde Mattox reward to file briefs and cite authorities. The wording of the reward is upon what the sheriff and marshal of Yates Center base their claims. The reward read as follows: "The above reward will be paid for the delivery of the body of Clyde Mattox to the sheriff of Sedgewick county, Kansas."

The opposition claimed that the sheriff was only obeying his duties as an officer of law, when he obeyed the instructions of Sheriff Royce, and was not returning the body excepting by order of Sheriff Royce, and hence could not claim the reward. The briefs will be presented and argued Monday and much interest is manifested in the outcome.

WAGGENER WON'T RUN.

He Refuses to Take the Atchison Nomination for the Legislature.

ATCHISON, Oct. 1.—B. P. Waggener, the choice of the Democrats here for nominee for city representative, Saturday made known his refusal to accept the nomination to a convention called for the purpose of nominating him. The Democrats had the privilege of naming the city representative on the fusion ticket by the agreement between the Populists and Democrats.

Latimer, the Populists, was to withdraw in favor of the Democrats, but this he now refuses to do, and the Democrats say that they will publish a card advising all Democrats not to vote for him. Waggener's refusal to run virtually elects Senator, the Republican nominee, as the Democrats have no man strong enough to defeat him.

DESTRUCTIVE RUNAWAY.

A Young Man and His Aged Mother Thrown Out and Seriously Hurt.

ATCHISON, Oct. 1.—Robert T. Bruner who is on his way from Round Prairie to Nemaha county overland, brought to this city the news of a serious runaway accident on the telegraph road south of the city. Dennis Sullivan and his aged mother who live in the Summer neighborhood were on their way home from town when the team became frightened on the big hill just south of town and ran away. The occupants were thrown out and the wagon rolled over. Mrs. Sullivan was very seriously injured and was carried to her home by a neighbor who happened to be passing.

POPULIST RALLY AT SALINA.

The Weather Interfered With the Attendance—Harris, Close and Diggs Speak.

SALINA, Oct. 1.—The rally of the Salina county Populists was held here Saturday. Preparations had been made for one of the largest Populist rallies since 1890, but owing to the inclemency of the weather only about 2,500 people were assembled.

Col. W. A. Harris, congressman-at-large and Col. Fred Close spoke to the people in the afternoon at the park, and Mrs. Annie L. Diggs gave an address at the opera house in the evening.

ARRESTED FOR HORSE STEALING.

A Ft. Scott Man Arrested for Taking a Team Apparently His Own.

FT. SCOTT, Oct. 1.—A. M. Routh, the Hiattville merchant, who was recently sued for \$8,000 by W. A. Gibbs, for the alleged alienation by his wife's affection, was arrested yesterday afternoon, charged with stealing a team and wagon from a hitching post in this city.

Routh claimed the team belonged to him, which was one that had been levied on by the sheriff, and he now has it in his possession on a writ of replevin.

Woman Killed in a Runaway.

ATCHISON, Oct. 1.—As Mrs. B. M. Gleason, the wife of a farmer living south of this city, was driving home Saturday night her team became frightened and ran away. She was thrown out and sustained injuries from which she died a few minutes later.

Franklin Democrats Won't Fuse.

OTAWA, Oct. 1.—The Franklin county Democratic convention repudiated fusion Saturday and nominated the following ticket: Representative, W. A. Deford; probate judge, L. C. Stine; clerk of the district court, Levi Shaner; county attorney, C. B. Mason; superintendent, John Andrews.

[Run Over by a Horse.]

PARSONS, Oct. 1.—While crossing the street from the residence of Dr. Ten Brook to her own home Mrs. Wheat was run down by a horse riding a pony at a reckless speed. She was knocked down, the pony stopping on her head, inflicting several ugly cuts. The injured lady was picked up in an unconscious condition and carried to her home.

A Boy Mangled by the Cars.

NEARBYVILLE, Oct. 1.—Robert Black, a boy about fifteen years of age, who says his father is a doctor in Chicago, had his legs badly mangled by a Santa Fe freight train here Saturday night. He was stealing a ride and was so cold that he lost his hold and fell beneath the wheels. His right leg will have to be amputated above the knee.

TODAY'S MARKET REPORT.

Furnished by the Associated Press to the State Journal.

CHICAGO, Oct. 1.—The decrease on passage, higher cables, small local stocks and the bullish feeling over from Saturday were the factors in wheat. The market was strong, the local receipts were but 78 cars and Liverpool was $\frac{1}{4}$ penny higher. December opened $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢ higher at 54, advanced to 54 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and went back to 54 $\frac{1}{4}$ ¢.

Corn in Liverpool was $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower. Local receipts were less than expected by 28 cars and offerings were light. May opened at 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, quickly advanced to 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and sold off to 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Oats were firm in sympathy with other grain. May started $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher at 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and advanced to 34 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

Provisions were strong with light offerings. January pork opened unchanged at \$13.27 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢, firmed up to 13.37 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and declined to 13.35.

January lard opened 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ lower at \$7.72 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ advanced to \$7.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ and back to \$7.75.

Estimates for Tuesday: Wheat 130 cars corn 125 cars, oats 163 cars, hogs 16,000 head.

WHEAT—October, 51 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; May, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

CORN—Highest, October, 49 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; May, 50 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

OATS—Steady; October, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; May, 33 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

PORK—Lower; October, \$13.33; January, \$13.22 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

LARD—Lower; October, \$8.82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; January, \$8.70.

RIBS—Lower; October, \$7.35; January, \$6.77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

RYE—Nominal \$1.47 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

BAILEY—Nominal 53 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

FLAXSEED—Firm. \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; December \$1.40 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

TIMOTHY SEED—Dull. \$5.40 to \$5.42.

HOUSE—Receipts today 24,000; official receipts Saturday 10,688 head; shipments today 3,521 head; left over about 2,500; quality rather fair. Market active and firm at prices 5¢ higher.

CATTLE—Receipts, 24,000. Market dull and weak; prices 10 cents to 15 cents lower.

SHEEP—Receipts, 30,000. Market dull; and prices weak under the excessive supply. About 10¢ to 20¢ lower than on Saturday.

KANSAS CITY MARKET.

KANSAS CITY, Oct. 1.—WHEAT— $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ higher; demand good. No. 2 hard 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 2 red 46 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; No. 3 red, 45 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢; rejected 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

CORN—No. 2 mixed, 46¢; No. 2 white, 48 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

OATS—Slow; No. mixed 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 29¢; No. white 32 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢.

RYE—No. 2 nominally 51¢.

FLAX SEED—Steady. \$1.30 to \$1.33.

BRAN—Dull. 55¢ to 57¢.

HAY—Very Dull. Timothy, \$7.50 to \$8.50; prairie, \$7.00 to \$8.50.

BUTTER—Market weak. Creamery 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 22¢, dairy 17 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ to 18¢.

EGGS—Active and firm. 14¢.

CATTLE—Receipts, 8,500; shipments, 2,300. Best steady; others lower. Texas steers, \$1.50 to \$2.25; Texas cows \$1.75 to \$2.40; beef steers, \$3.25 to \$5.50; native cows, \$1.25 to \$3.00; stockers and feeders \$2.00 to \$3.75; bulls and mixed \$1.25 to \$3.50.

HOGS—Receipts 1,900; shipments, 1,500. Market strong to higher. Bulk of sales, \$5.10 to \$5.50; heavies \$5.25 to \$5.65; packers, \$5.15 to \$5.60; lights, \$5.10 to \$5.55; mixed, \$4.70 to \$5.15; Yorkers \$5.10 to \$5.15; pigs, \$2.90 to \$4.00.

SHEEP—Receipts, 2,900; shipments, 500. Market weaker.

SMALL, BUT WIDE AWAKE.

The Little Lady Did Not Take Kindly to Being Questioned.

She was a cute, pretty little thing, so small that her feet didn't touch the floor of the car. It worried her, too, for occasionally she impatiently tugged away at her skirt to hide the display of silken black hose. A large, mouthy, self-satisfied man took a seat beside her.

"On your way home, little girl?" he asked.

She stared an instant, then smiled and replied precociously:

"Oh, yes, sir."

"Been shopping?"

"Oh, yes, sir," she said, with an awkward little jump.

"What have you in your bundle?" asked the inquisitive man. "Something nice for lunch, I dare say."

"Oh, yes, if you please, sir," she said, "I have some tea."

"Isn't your ma afraid to let you go down alone?" he asked after a pause.

"In daytime?" she said, in surprise.

"Oh, no, sir. The fact is," she said as the car stopped and she arose, "mother died three weeks after my marriage and she doesn't care whether I go out at night or not. The chances are that hubby would kick if I went out alone."

And then as she looked him square in the face he noted with astonishment that her hair was just turning gray.

Had Both Tusks and Horns.

The skeleton of some queer extinct amphibious animal unearthed at Shellville, Cal., measures twelve feet from the cranium to the tip of the tail. The under jaw is four feet long. The fore legs are each five feet in length, and the hind ones, which resemble "dippers" more than true legs, are only eighteen inches long, and jointed only at the hip. Two strong tusks project from the upper jaw, and on three prongs each. It was found in a clay bed twenty feet beneath the surface.

It Comes From Oregon.

Much of the fine fruit which is sold on the street stands as a California product comes in reality from Oregon, and the natives of the latter state are beginning to grow jealous of their big sister stealing their thunder.

An Oregon man, now in New York, says that all the best Oregon fruit is bought by Californians and shipped East as a California product.

T. E. Dewey Made Receiver.

ASHLEY, Kan., Oct. 1.—T. E. Dewey of Ashlene was today appointed receiver of the Southwestern Irrigation company, one of the largest in western Kansas. It has ninety miles of ditch in Finney and neighboring counties and large tracts of land. Liabilities, \$80,000, held in Hartford, Conn.

THE SILVER DOLLAR.

UNCLE SAM'S FIRST COINAGE OF THE PIECE WAS 100 YEARS AGO.

Before That Time, However, the Colonies and the States Had Made Metal Money "on Their Own Hook"—Dilatation of Congress in Taking the Matter Up.

It will be a hundred years on Oct. 15 since coined dollars were first issued from the federal mint under our Uncle Samuel's own supervision.

These were not the first coins made for America's use, however. Away back in 1812 the Virginia company issued brass coins from the Somers Islands, now called Bermuda. Of the legal value attaching to these coins little is stated. The material was brass, with



CONTINENTAL SILVER DOLLAR.

the legend, "Somers Island," and "a hogge on one side, in memory of the abundance of hogges which were found on their landing." On the reverse was a ship under sail, from which a gun was being fired. In 1645 the assembly of Virginia, whose inhabitants had theretofore been obliged to depend wholly upon tobacco as a circulating medium, "having maturely weighed and considered how advantageous a quoin current would be to this colony," decided to issue copper coins of varying values from twopence to ninepence, but for some reason the coins never appeared. Seven years later, in 1652, the colony of Massachusetts did actually issue a coinage, the "mint house," at which the pieces were made, being established at Boston by an order of the general court promulgated on May 27 of that year. The details of the regulations for this coinage were very quaint, it being provided that the "pieces" should be of "XII d, VI d and III d," which should "be of forme flat and stamped on one side with N. E."—for New England—and on the other with the proper notation showing the value of the coin.

They were to be like new sterling English money in fineness, each shilling piece "to weigh threepenny, troy weight, and lesser pieces proportionably." For some reason these coins were not at all satisfactory, and on Oct. 19 of the same year provision was made for the famous "Pine Tree coinage," each piece of which was to bear "a double ring on each side, with the inscription, 'Massachusetts,' and a tree in the center on one side and New England and the date of the year on the other side." Ten years later a twopenny piece was added to the series, which lasted for 34 years, though none of the coins bore any date save 1662 and 1663, only two sets of dies appearing to have been made.

In 1693 Maryland provided for "the getting up of a mint within the province," but the mint never materialized, and the same is true as to the colonial mint of New Hampshire, which was authorized in 1766. During much of this time coinage for the colonies was issued in the old country. One series of coins so put forth was made by a man named William Wood, who secured a royal patent for coining small money "for the plantations" out of the combinations of metals known as "pinchbeck." One old time chronicler records indignantly that Wood had "the conscience to make 13 shillings out of a pound of brass." This money was so little liked by the colonists that it had to be withdrawn.

Subsequent to the Declaration of Independence, and especially during the nine years from 1778 to 1787 inclusive, coins were issued by direction both of the continental congress and several of the individual states, including Vermont, Connecticut, New Jersey and Massachusetts. In 1783 a plan for a national coinage was formulated and submitted to congress by Robert Morris, the head of the finance department, though the authorship of this plan is claimed by his relative, Governor Morris. The establishment of a mint was approved by congress during the following year, but nothing further was done in the matter till 1785, when the scheme for a national coinage presented by Thomas Jefferson was adopted.

Eagles and half eagles of gold, dollars, half dollars, double dimes and dimes of silver and cents and half cents of copper were the pieces authorized. An ordinance for the establishment of a mint was adopted by congress in 1786, but it was not till the next year that anything more was done, when the board of treasury, on the authority of congress,

ordered the mint to be established at Philadelphia. The mint was opened on Sept. 26, 1789, and the first coins were struck on Oct. 15, 1789. The first coins were struck on Oct. 15, 1789, and the first coins were struck on Oct. 15, 1789.



"HORSEHEAD" COIN OF NEW JERSEY.

gress, made a contract with Mr. James Jarvis for 300 tons of federal copper coin. As the federal mint was not yet built, these coins were struck at the Connecticut mint at New Haven and the Vermont mint at Rupert. They were singular looking pieces. One side of each bore 13 circles linked together, enclosing a circle in the middle of the coin, while it in turn contained the words, "United States" and "We Are One." The other side bore a sundial, with the sun above it, and the inscription, "Mind Your Own Business" and "1787."

In 1792 a code of laws for the establishment and regulation of the mint was adopted, and under this code, with slight changes, the coinage of the United States was struck for 43 years. Eagles, half eagles and quarter eagles of gold, dollars, half dollars, quarter dollars, dimes and half dimes of silver and cents and half cents of copper were the coins minted. It was also enacted that the dollar should be considered the unit of federal money, and all accounts were ordered to be kept in accordance with the decimal system on which the coinage was based. In conformity with the provisions of the mint laws, the Bank of Maryland, on July 18, 1794, deposited at the mint \$80,715 worth of French coinage to be recoined into federal money, and on Oct. 15 of the same year the first lot of dollars was finished and delivered. There were 1,758 coins in the lot. The ratio established between gold and silver by the early mint regulations, under which these coins were struck, was 15 to 1. The silver dollar was of 892.4 thousandths fineness and weighed 416 grains.

It will be observed that it took the federal government a long time to get down to the actual coinage of money. The question was one that excited merely a languid interest in congress, and it was urged against the project that the maintenance of a mint would be a serious drain upon the resources of the federal treasury. Had it not occurred that those unusually persistent political enemies, Hamilton and Jefferson, joined forces in favor of the mint it is likely that its establishment would have been even longer delayed. The first goldpieces were struck in 1795, and gold was coined from that time on continuously for years. For some reason, however, the silver dollar failed to circulate freely, and in 1804 their coinage was suspended until 1830, when 1,000 were struck. No more were issued after that till 1839, when 300 were coined. After that silver dollars were issued every year, but it was not until 1869 that the number minted any one year exceeded 400,000, and it was not until 1871 that more than 1,000,000 were turned out in 12 months.

In 1817 gold quite disappeared from circulation, and no gold dollars were ever struck till 1849, after the discovery of the precious metal in California. The money question was found to be quite as troublesome during the early years of the republic's life as it is now or ever has been. It was frequently up

for discussion in congress, and the discussions were quite as bitter and often along lines very similar to those of the present day. It would be manifestly out of place to enter into details concerning them in such an article as this.

The mint at Philadelphia, where the first federal money mill was established, has always been the main coinage place of the government as to number of pieces, though not as to value thereof. The gold coinage has been done principally at San Francisco since the opening of the mint there, which followed the discovery of gold. The Philadelphia mint is an extremely interesting institution, especially to the numismatist, for there is to be seen the largest collection of coins in the United States, including specimens of the continental dollars coined by the colonies before the establishments of the federal mint and figured here; of the "horsehead" coins of New Jersey, also here illustrated, and of almost every series of coins ever struck in this country, either by the federal government, the colonies and states, or by private individuals.

To the general public it is likely that the actual making of the coins is more interesting than are the old pieces